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instant states that on that day there were 135 privates ill in the military hospital. The cause of the illness is not given, but in all probability a majority of the cases are malarial in type.

*Mortality in Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil.*

During the week ended the 9th instant there were 116 deaths. The population is about 270,000 people. Measles caused 1 death; grippe, 1; cholera-nostras, 3; dysentery, 3; leprosy, 1; chronic malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 10; syphilis, 1; cancers and tumors, 4; affections of the nervous system, 7; affections of the circulatory system, 7; of the respiratory system, 15; of the digestive system, 39; of the urinary system, 2; puerperal septicæmia, 1; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 6; violent deaths, 3; diseases badly defined, 2, and stillborn, 7.

Of these deaths, 54 were males and 62 females; 104 were natives and 12 were foreigners; 93 were unmarried, 17 married, 5 widowed, and 1 whose state as regards matrimony was unknown.

During the same period there were 178 births and 32 marriages.

*Mortality in Pernambuco, Brazil.*

During the fortnight ended September 15, 1904, there were in all 299 deaths reported. Of this number variola caused 25; typhoid fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; malarial fevers, 22; tuberculosis, 57; leprosy, 2; syphilis, 3; grippe, 1; dysentery, 22; and beriberi, 5. Population estimated at about 180,000; possibly as high as 200,000. This gives a mortality rate for the year of 36.7 per 1,000 of the population.

During the period under consideration the highest daily number of deaths was 25 and the lowest 11, while the average was 19.9.

For the fortnight ended September 30, 1904, the total number of deaths was 275. Of this number variola caused 43; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fevers, 15; tuberculosis, 47; leprosy, 1; syphilis, 4; cancer, 4; grippe, 2; dysentery, 6, and beriberi, 5.

The annual mortality rate at these figures would be 34.7 per 1,000 of the inhabitants. Maximum daily number of deaths, 28; minimum, 10; average daily number of deaths for period, 18.5.

*Mortuary reports from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*

During the week ended October 16, 1904, there has been a slight amelioration of the epidemics of variola and plague. In regard to the latter disease I wrote Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, the health officer of the Brazilian Republic, a few days ago asking him if the cause of the late recrudescence of this disease had been traced, and if so what it was. He replied on the subject of plague as follows:

In regard to the recrudescence of plague it has been no surprise to me that it should have occurred. In my report to his excellency the minister of the interior, made to him at the close of the past year, I said, at the conclusion of detailed exposition of the service for the suppression of pest: "I do not, however, hide the fact that I believe that this disease will not yet abandon us, on account of the widespread distribution of plague, and also on account of the intensity of the infection of the capital (Rio)."

Happily, however, there is a diminution at this date in the number of cases and deaths as compared with the corresponding time of last year, and I nourish the hope that, with persistence and active measures, we will at last conquer at the end, perhaps, of some time and save the capital from the ravages of this pestilence.